INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these commens will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports.]

> IN SENATE. FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1885-10 a. m.

IMPHISONMENT IN APPEALED CASES. On motion by Mr. FOWLER his bill, S. 185, was taken up, with a majority report unfavorable and a favorable minerity report from a committee. He said: This bill provides where one is convicted of felony or misdemeanor where part of the judgment is imprisonment, he shall not be imprisoned is sometimes experienced under the present law. He ought to be permitted to give bail just as when first arrested. The object is to stave off imprisonment until the appealed case is decided, in all cases where he can give bail. Every safeguard should be thrown around every man, so that no irrepairable injury shall be done unjustly. I move the minority report be concurred in.

Mr. FOULKE: Great mischief may be brought about by legislation of this kind. The time has passed when it is necessary to throw safeguards around persons convicted of a crime. It is now very se'dom the case an innocent man is pronounced guilty. It the ball fixed would in all cases secure the appearance of the parties batled such a bill might be passed without much injustice. We want to throw more safeguards around society and not around the men who attack

society. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: The committee agree with the purposes of the bill, but the practical effect would be the man able to give bail would escape, while the poor man would inveriably have to go to isil. I move to lay the motion to concur in the minority report on the table. .

The motion was agreed to. NARCOTICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

The special order was taken up, being Mr. Foulke's bill [8, 60] requiring the study of physiology and hygiene, and the effects of sleoholic stimulants and narcotics, in the public schools, with a favorable majority report and a report recommending the in lefinite postponement of the bill-the commit- I am opposed to it all the time, and am willtee were equally divided-

Mr. FOULKE moved concurrence in the out any discussion. I vote 'aye." sonable, it hardly would become the Senate to refuse it. This measure is no interference | House. I vote "aye." with personal liberty. It is a thing which the taxpayers bave a right to demand, that children shall be taught conceded scientific its avil effects are transmitted to posterity. Wherever there is a special liability to fall is to special error, special efforts should be made to guard against it. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecanoe, spoke in

opposition to the bill. Mr. RAHM saw no use in teaching tem- | navs 21. perance in the public schools. You can pass all legislative laws you please and there still will be drunkenness. We have Sundayschools, churches and fams. and those are the places to teach temperance. I don't think discussion will effect the fate of the bill, and I move to lay the motion to concur

The motion was rejected by yeas 20, Envs 20.

I snding the roll-call -

Mr. McINTOSH said: I am in favor of the principles contained in the bill but opposed to its tyrannical provisions. For the purpose of giving its friends a chance to amend it, I vote "no." Mr. SHIVELY said: I feel very largely

instructed by my constituents to favor the bill before the Senate, so I will obey instruc-Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: I am not op-

posed to the principles of this bill if properly incorporated therein and if necessary, but I am of opinion that the bill is wholly unnecessary, because this same question can be taught in the public schools now, and is taught wherever any one desiring to teach it has the ability to teach it. Therefore, there being no necessity for the bill as I understand it, I vote "aye,"

Mr. WEIR: I am in favor of the principle of this bill as provided in the first section. I am not one among those who believe that because the question of protection of protection has been made a political issue it is not proper to teach hygiene and the effects of alcoholic stimulants to the children attending the public schools. I believe instead of that it is a duty to teach it. Not that it will interfere with the rights of pupils or the rights of their parents, but simply that they may learn what the effect is upon the human system. I know of no resson why this should not be taught. have no apprehersion that it will involve a political question. Therefore I vote "no." The vote was then announced as above.

Mr. SCHLOSS moved to refer to a committee of seven.

Mr. WEIR moved to strike out Sections

Mr. ADKISON: Nothing has been before the Senate on which the people have so avorably expressed themselves as on this subject. He opposed the motion to refer. the eracting clause as a substitute for the

pending motion. Mr. DUNCAN, of Brown, was fully prepara to vote in opposition to the bill, but not opposed to teaching the effects of nar-cotics in the common schools. The bill is based upon the incorrect theory of what is ; physiciogy, and the effect of alcoholic poisons is one branch of that study. So it is now fully provided for in the public schools. Twenty pages in one of these books, used in seventy of the counties of the State, is de-

Mr. MARSHALL: I believe the people have a right to petition their representasubjects upon which we have received pa Normal Scoot is built, and insisted we should titions this subject has had more in its fay or. | know more about this before any further ap I den't think we ought to dodge so important a question. Four years ago I voted for a constitutional amendment to submit this question to the people, because I believed it constitutionally right, morally right and politically right. No teacher does his duty un-

voted to the effect of alcoholic stimulants

less he teaches his scholars the dire effects of small vote for this bill.

first section of this bill, and of the amendment offered by the Senator from Laporte (Mr. Weir). If it is proper and right to teach this subject in seventy counties, why not make it uniform throughout the State? Esnators who oppose this bill say the effects | about 800 children taught in the Normal of alcoholic stimulants are becoming more School building, which is called a "model sund more fatal as the years go by. If that school." If the tund is used for common be true, it is our highest duty to put in the school purposes, it don't matter whether the bands of children information that will en- children are taught in the Normal School shie to shun its evil consequences and stay | building or elsewhere, so it is properly and

if we refuse to allow the evil effects of those narcotics to be taught in the public schools. of the passage of this bill Mr. WILLARD demanded the previous

The Senate refused to second the demand | School some \$45,000 a year. by veas 20, navs 24.

Pending the roll-callaright, if the demand for the previous question is seconded and the Sanate refuses to sustain the motion to strike the enacting clause from this bils, the bill will be carried to the engrossment without giving a chance to amend it. I. therefore, vote "no."

Mr. THOMPSON said: I am in favor, in the abstract, of teaching morals in the public schools. I think it of the highest importance, and that we owe it to the children the second time. of the State; but this idea of making it a statute appears to me as not good policy. As while an appeal is pending. Great injustice | it is I don't suppose there is a school in the Commonwealth but what the eff-cts of alcobol staught. The teacher that don't do it ought to be turned out. But this bill says it is not to be taught till next September. I thing that develops a job. There is probably some man who has a book that will be out about that time, and he expects the schools to adopt it. I vote "aye."

The vote was then announced as above. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was also rejected by yeas 21, nays 23.

Pending the roll-call-Mr. DUNCAN, of Brown, said: I am oppased to the bill, but I desire to see its friends receive fair treatment, and would like to meet that question squarely. Therefore I

vote "no." Mr. FAULKNER: I want to explain my vote. While I want to give everybody a fair chance, I want to get rid of this sometime or other. Therfore I vote "aye."

Mr. MAY: I simply want to say that I am not in favor of this summary way of killing a bill in any legislative body. Therefore I vote "no." Mr. McCLURE: All the explanation I

have is that I wish to give the friends of

this bill a fair chance, and I consequently

Mr. McCULLOUGH said: I am in favor of fair dealing, but I think this bill has had more than a fair chance-a great deal more than a fair chance. It had more discussion than it was entitled to before the motion to lay on the table was made. There are but ten or twelve days before the close of this session, and if we are going to discuss bills of this sort and that sort a great deal of important legislation must go over. The Senate should not spend hours and hours upon a bill they all have their minds made up en.

first report. A bill like this has been asked Mr. RAHM: The same reasons I gave for by petitions in large number-15,500 and | when I made a motion to lay the bill on the over. Two years ago there were also numer- table, are the same reasons I shall vote in ous similar petitions, but they were utterly | favor of this motion; because there is no use ignored at that time. The request is so rea- in fooling away our time; and there is no chance to pass this bill here or in the other

ing to go on the record as opposed to it with-

Mr. WEIR said: As the amendments I proposed show. I am opposed to some of the provisions, while the object of the bill I am facis which will tend to make them better in favor of. But there was no opportunity crizens in after life. It has been ascertained | allowed to offer amendments, therefore ! by scientists that alcoholic stimulants in | think the friends of this measure have not crease the brain cells, and if used to excess, | been treated in such a manner as they are entitled to upon a question of se much importance. I therefore vote "no"

> The vote was then approunced as above. Mr. WILLARD moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The motion was agreed to by yeas 24

Then came a recess for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE FISH COMMISSIONER. Mr. FOWLER'S bill [S. 27] to repeal the act creating a Commusioner of Fisheries was read with a favorable and unfavorable com-

Mr. BAILEY moved to concur in the majority report. Mr. FOWLER moved to smend by concurring in the minority report. I think this is a useless expenditure for carrying on a purpose that benefits no portion of the State and

The motion was rejected. The majority report was concurred in.

but few people in it.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL APPROPRIATION. the State Normal School, coming up on the | would abandon that intention.

second reading-Now this appropriation is to set apart \$25,- object to its provisions. 000 a year more. It is now enough.

Mr. FOWLER: I think this is a perni-This shows how these things creep in. It made, he made out of the general fund.

Mr. SCHLOSS: The Trustees of the State N rmal School find it impossible to pay the teachers, and the school is now indebted for borrowed money. The school is increasing in usefulness and numbers. There were 1.172 students last year. The school fund can not be diverted for a better purpose than to the Normal School. I hope the bill will pass. Mr. MAGEE: I saw a large number of

small children attending the Normal School. Are the teachers of such paid by the State? Mr. SCHLOSS: The Normal pays part and the city of Terre Haute part of the salaries of these teachers.

Mr. YNUCHE: This seems to be perniclous legislation. When the Constitution was adopted there was no such a thing as a that is a common school. The Constitution should de liberally construed, but the Con-Mr. SMITH, of Jay, moved to strike out | stitution prescribes in Section 185 [Reads] that the income of the school fund shall be | shaft or wherever a car load of coal is taken | the natural heat. distributed to this or that institution?

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks; I differ in the opinion that this is a diverson of the now taught in the common schools. One of | money to the Normal School. I regard it in the right branches required to be taught is | a different light from what I do the State University or Pardue University. I regard this State Normal School as part of the system of public schools, and it is an institution of which we ought to be proud.

School \$7,000.

Mr. WEIR relled attention to a commupication from the Governor in reference to . propriations are made

Mr. SOHLOSS: The committee has done report of the committee will show all is

Mr. MAGEE: The proportionate amount alcoholic stimulants upon the system. I of the school fund that should go for the in- the right to make a forced loan on workmen struction of children attending that school Mr. HILLIGASS: I was in favor of the must be just. I doubt the constitutionality of an act that would divert money from the school fund for the education of teachers. I do not agree with the statement that the State Normal School is a part of the common school system of the State. I think there are

land. We cannot evade the responsibility County will give of this \$25 000 shall go as the rules, was read the second and third this bill proposes. Therefore, I am in favo:

Mr. DAVIS understands this bill would make the appropriation to the State Normal | all kinds of fences.

Mr. FOULKE: There is a doubt about the constitutionality of the measure, and he Mr. McINTOSH said: If I understand it | moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report to-morrow on that question. If the bill is constitutional I want to vote for it. The motion was agreed to.

> MONTHLY PAY TO COMPANY EMPLOYES. Mr. Weir's bill [S 47-ses page 38] to require corporations to pay employes in full in money at least once a month, was read

Mr. MAGEE knew no reason why individusis should not come under the provisions of this bill if its provisions be just. He moved so to amend. If such a bill were things to be done that it is utterly impos- | to the Superintendent and Trustees sible to do under certain circumstances.

Mr. BAILEY: We have in this city large manufacturing establishments paying their men in store orders, and the men are compelled to take their supplies at a greater price than if they had lawful money; and sometimes these orders have to be sold by the men at a discount of sometimes 25 per cent. I shall favor the amendment but if it is defeated we should pass the bill. I refer Democratic members to their platform which says they will pass a bill that will make the payment of wages in lawful money of the

United States. Mr. MAY: All the information I have of the bill is received from this discussion, for I have not read it, but I do know it would have a delet eious effect in the locality where I live. By the co-operative system Tell City has grown to be one of the liveliest little towns in the State. This is a blow at co-o e rative institutions that will ruin them There has not been a more pernicious piece of legislation attempted than this.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: The amendment means indirectly to defeat the bill. Corporations stand upon an entirely different plane from the individual. They have asked and | out.' obtained from the law-making power rights that private individuals have not, and the law-making power can regulate their affairs as proposed in this bill. It is a false argument to say the Legislature shall take no control of them. The bill says, unless there is a specific contract to the contrary, the workmen shall be paid in full, in money. the corporation the month's credit they always take, and then compal them, under justice is done by them. There is nothing in | vestigating committee. this bill but what is reasonable and just.

corporations that are doing business on credit that can complain of the provisions of this bill. There are a great many railroad corporations in this State doing business wholly on credit, and if workmen dare to quit they are told they will be lawed to the end of time and will never get anything They have been driven to desperate deeds by | der. the cries of their children when asking for bread they could not give This bill ought to become a law. The man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow should be protected by the Legislature of Indiana. Owners of mines frequently pay their men in store script, payable only at the grocery owned by the corporation owning the mines, where the workmen have to allow a greater price for the necessities of life than money would buy. It is to protect the working people that this bill has been reported favorably to the Senate."

Mr. MARSHALL: The labor question has often been mentioned on this floor. It we will enact this law, and the corporations when corporations are properly managed they are an advantage to the State, but I believe they ought to deal out justice to the men they employ. A great deal of suffering in my county has been brought about by companies not paying their laborers. This bill will work no injustice to a corporation.

I hope it will become a law. Mr. WEIR had intended to discuss the Mr. SCHLOSS' bill [8, 39] gto appropriate | bill somewhat, but as it is getting late, and \$25,000 annually out of the school fund to | if the bill can be disposed of this evening, he

Mr. McINTOSH presented a petition of Mr. McINTOSH: I hope this bill will | 376 laboring men from his district on this never become a law. There has been \$20,000 | subject. He favored the passage of the bill. already set apart to the State Normal School. | and did not think these petitioners would

Mr. MAGEE: I never was employed by a railroad corporation in my life, but I am a clous bill in principle. It is all wrong. friend to corportions so long as they deal | thus relieve the counties of expenses, will justly to its employer. This bill, if it benever was intended to divert money from | comes a law, will harass and annoy corporthe common school fund for any purpose. | ations all over the State. It ought to be en-Let all such appropriations, if they must be | titled "a bill to breed law suits." It is a pernicious and vicious measure. The amendment (Mr. Magee's) was re-

> jected. The bill was ordered engrossed. On motion by Mr. WEIR the bill was read the third time under a dispensation of the constitutional rule, and passed the Senate by yeas 36. nays 3.

Mr. DAVIS, explaining: This bill, i passed into a law, would very likely be det rimental to the interests of both the employer and the employe. I vote "no."
Mr. FOULKE: I am informed that in different parts of the State a great deal of bardship is borne by employes that this bill

would remove. I vote "aye."
Mr. FOWLER: I represent some 3,900 miners, probably more than are in all the State Normal School, and it can't be said | balance of the State, and these men working deep under the earth are constantly being defrauded out of their hard-earned toil. In Clay County wherever you find a mining distributed to the several counties. How out you will find a little gracery can Senators get around this provision in established for the purpose of the Constitution, and say this fund shall be | furnishing greceries to the miners, and instead of paving them money they are paid in script, and they are obliged to pay from 15 to 25 per cent, more for their living,

This bill proposes to remedy that great out rage, and that is the reason I vote "aye." Mr. MAY: I also live in a coal mining and manufactoring region, but our people are paid regularly every month as a general thing in cash, So far as the bill grants a Mr. DAVIS: The General Appropriation | lain to the laboring man I am in favor of it. bill passed yesterday gives the State Normal | but as far as it affects co-operative institu tions I am opposed to it; therefore I vote

"110." Mr WILLARD: With the amendment the title to the grounds on which the State | made by the Sanator from Cass (Mr. Magee) changing the time from ten to thirty days, I think the object of the bill is to a certain extent defeated. I think there should be be placed in the bands of the laboring man its duty, and everything is in order, and the | an immediate remedy, but hoping the ten papers will soon be returned here, and the | day clause will be put back in the House !

vote "aye" Mr. WINTER: I don't know that a railroad company or any other corporation has and then discount their wages by paying them in grocery orders; therefore, I vote

The vote was then amended as above. So the bill passed the Senate. The Senate adjourned till 9:30 o'clock to-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Feb. 20, 1885-10 a. m.

BARBED WIRE FENCE. Mr. FRAZEE'S bill [H. R. 486] to legalize this tide of evil that is sweeping over the | justly applied. I am willing the portion Case | barbed wire fences, under a suspension of |

Mr PATIEN: I hope the bill will fail, as

I desire a law that will define the legality of Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanos: The bill will hurt no other fence, but will merely legalize

barbed wire fences Mr. MOCK, of Wells: This bill does not touch a fence now built, but refers only to those to be built. It provides that the posts and wives must be just s) and so, and will necessitate the rebuilding of all wire fences now standing.

The bill passed by year 51, nays 41. APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Adams in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill [H. R. 427] making appropriations for the State government. Mr. DEEM moved to amend so that the passed many corporations would go out of sum of \$3,000, instead of \$2,000, be allowed existence. This bill would require certain the Feeble Mind Institution for allowance Mr. LOYD said the amendment should

pass by all means. Mr. BROWNING: This bill does not propose to help the institution nor the inmates -only to increase the salaries of the officers. These officers get not only their salaries, but have their families boarded, and that makes a handsome pay. There are men in Indiana now running after us, pulling the buttons from our coats, to get the position at the old

Mr. DEEM: The law allows the three Trustees each \$500 per year, making \$1,500, and the Superintendent \$1,500, and your appropriation must be \$3,000 to be good for it.

The amendment was adopted. Mr SAYRE offered an amendment providing that the Governor should have the power to remove, with or without cause, any officer or employe of the institution. He said: The recent investigation has disclosed a mest outrageous scandal at that institution, yet no legislator has had courage to introduce a bill to remove some of the officials who have badly abased their positions

Mr. GOODING moved to amend the amendmen by striking out the word "with-Mr. HARRELL: It would look strange to

have such an amendment put in an appropriation bill. Mr JEWETT: I am so heartily in favor of this amendment that I can not remain silent. I go further, and say that the Governor should have the power to remove from our public institutions any man, for cause. every month. I think that is right. Give | The amendment and the amendment to the

amendment should carry. Mr. WILLIAMS: I think this is the wrong penalties, to pay what they justly owe. The | place to make the law which these amendday is at hand when the Legislature must | ments propose. We should, in justice to take hold of these corporations and see that | ourselves, first hear a report from this in-

On motion of Mr. SEARS, the committee Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: It is only the | rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at 10 o'clock to morrow morning.

AFTERNOON SESSION, A \$600,000 LOAN.

The bill [8, 196] to provide for a temporary loan of \$500,000, came up as a special or

Mr. GCRDON moved to amend, that none of the money be used in the erection of the Insane Asylums at Logansport or Rich-

On motion by Mr. TAYLOR, the amend ment was laid on the table-yeas, 76; nays, 8 Mr. GORDON moved to amend by stating from which fund the interest shall be paid. Mr. SMITH, of lippecanoe: Unless this amendment is really necessary it should not be passed, as it will cause the bill to go back to the Senate.

The amendment was adopted Mr. TAYLOR: I favor this bill because of the great necessity of it. We can't avoid in Mr. GOODING: I know I am in the mi will satisfy their emplyes, every month, it | nority. I have been so before; but there are will be a great preventive of riot. I believe | those outside this House who are with me. I am not afraid to stand alone. There are many here who will speak after I do; they will fire from the rear. This money is to be borrowed to build the new Insane Asylams, which are not needed. I am here to call a halt. This money will come from the sons of toil. Of course we borrow it, but it will become dur, with interest, some day. And again, this \$600,000 will not go far enough to bill somewhat, but as it is getting late, and | pay the appropriations. If you continue as you are going before the close of this session it will take \$600,000 more. Let us show the country that the Democratic party meant it when it said that it was in fayor of retrench-

ment and reform. Mr. MOODY spoke in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr BROWNLEE: The insane that will be taken from the county almshouses, and more than pay for those asylums.

Mr. GORDON-I do not believe that this \$600,000 will meet the demand. The bill passed-yeas, 82; nays, 1.

About 100 bushels of wood ashes per acre

are a fair proportion to apply on light soils.

A cellar is not a good place in which to keep butter. The Learned and Eminent Scholar, Adrew D. White, President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., writes under date December 2, 1884: "Long experience has taught my family to prize Pond's Extract very highly and to regard it as one of the absolute necessities of house-keeping," Such

It has been estimated that more than one half of the food consumed by farm animals in our winter months is required to keep up

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I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better," L. W. Lillis, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with eatarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hoed's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

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For the Cure of Midney and Liver Come

ON THE ENGINE

To women who saled from any of the ills peesliar to their avx it is an unfail or friend. All

Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick-Something the Passengers Did Not Know-A Physician Saves an ngineer, Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y:

DEAR SIR-I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train be tween Fall River and Lowel, residing in Taunton. For ten years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Often I had such blinding sick headaches that I could scarcely see. I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating, and partly to the jar of the engine. Sometime my head would snap like neuralgis, and again the pain would settle in my eyes, which would feel as big as a man's fists. My breath was very offensive, and my food soured as soon as it en-tered my stomach. In fact my stomach felt as though it were a great raw and sore surface, and what agony it gave perhaps you can imagine. In the summer and fall of 1876 when we had the beavy centennial travel, the constant jar brough on accute attacks nearly every week, and thought I should have to leave the road. But I kept at work until the next spring, when I grew so much worse that I could virtually eat nothing, and concluded that my labor, and my life, too were about over.

Remember, that I had tried every medicine heard of, and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVOR-ITE REMEDY was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicines, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it. I had taken it but a few days when I began to

get better. The raw and sore feeling left my

stomach, and the snapping pains left my head,

and soon I was all right, and have been ever since, It is the only thing that ever did me least the good, and it drove every sche, pain and discom-fort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.

Why, I beli ve FAVORITE REMEDY will cure anything. One night, a while age, John Layton. an engineer who runs the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever, and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. 'Nonsense, John," I said, "cheer up, I've got something on my engine that will set you up in a lifty." I took out my bottle of FAVORITE REM-EDY, lifted his head and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking as healthy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose Remedy it is, it's the thing for a man on a railroad," So say we all,

Yours, etc., DANIEL FITTS. This preparation goes to the root of the disease y purifying the blood and rousing every organ nto healthy action. It is useful at home, shops, in office-everywhere, Dr. David Kennedy, Physician and Surgeon,

Rondout, N. Y.

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A CARD .- To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-ad-dressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New. York.

HOPE!

A young man named John Naves, living near here, had an eating cancer on his face, which had eaten away his nose, part of his cheek, and extended up nearly to his eye. It was one of the most angry eating sores I had ever seen. His throat finally became involved to such an extent that he could only swallow liquid food. After using all the remedies without checking the ravages of the eating cancer, his gene al health was broken down, he was confined to his bed, and thought it to be only a question of time about his death from the cancer. I put him on swift's Specific as a last resort, and he began to improve with the first doze. His general health improved at once, and rapidly : his throat got well; the ravages of the cancer were soon stopped; it began to heal around the edges; and after a few months treatment with a S. S. be has gotten entirely well. His face is all bea; d over with new flesh, and his general health is excellent. His recovery is won-derful. M. F. CRUMLEY, M. D., Ogletnorpe, Ga.

Cancer for Many Years.

TIPTONVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12, 18-84. Gentlemen: bad one. I am in fine health-not better for twenty years. I have gained twenty-five pounds since I commenced taking Swift's Specific

R. S. BRADFORD. Snatched From the Grave.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner and her mother, Mrs. P. B Bryan, for nineteen years residents of Humboldt, Tenn., make the following statements as to the merits of Swift's Specific. Mrs. Turner's case is well known in that community. She says:

"I was afflicted for two or three years with Ecrama and Erysipelas combined. My whole system was broken down, my strength and appetite gone, and I became as helpless as a child, being lifted from place to place by my friends. I was treated by the best physicians in the community with lodide of Potash and the other usual remedies for such cases. I was given up to die by my friends. My sufferings were beyond description, and I had lost all hope of recovery. Last January I was induced to try Swift's Specific, having received a pamphlet from the company detailing its merits. The first half-dozen bottles had the effect to bring back hope to my heart, and the thought of being well again brought joy and gladness to the house-hold. I have taken altogether 24 bottles. The sores have all healed up and disappeared; my strength has returned, and I am able to do all kinds of house work. Swift's Specific, I honestly believe, snatched me from the grave, and I do not know how to be grateful enough for my recovery.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner."

I know that S. S. S. has saved my daughter's life, She was the most wretched looking object that I ever saw when she commenced taking it, being perfectly helpless. I thank God that we ever heard of it. It has saved my child. Mrs. P. E. BRYAN. Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases malled free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.



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